

The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

HOLMES & BAYNE, Editors and Proprietors.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1841.

Volume 2.—Number 97.

TERMS

OF THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Per Annum, if paid in advance, \$2 50
Do if paid at the end of 6 months, 3 00
Do if paid at the end of the year, 3 50

Rate of Advertising:

Sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion.
A liberal deduction will be made to advertisers by the year.

Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates. All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended, marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
No subscription received for less than twelve months.

Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—HOLMES & BAYNE, Editors of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

Subscribers wishing to make remittances by mail, will remember that they can do so free of postage, as Postmasters are authorized by law to frank letters enclosing remittances, if written by themselves, or the contents known to them.

Prices of Job Work:

HAND BILLS, printed on a medium, royal, or super royal sheet, for 30 copies, \$2 50
For 50 copies, 3 00
And for every additional 100 copies, 1 00

HORSE BILLS, on a sheet from 12 to 18 inches square, 30 copies, 3 00
Over 18 inches, and not exceeding 30, 5 00

CARDS, large size, single pack, 3 00
And for every additional pack, 1 25
Smaller sizes in proportion.

BLANKS, when printed to order, for 1 quire, 2 00
And for every additional quire, under 5, 1 00
Exceeding 5 quires, 75

CIRCULARS, INVITATION TICKETS, and all kinds of BOOK & JOB PRINTING, executed cheap for CASH.

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS!

Kept constantly on hand

AND FOR SALE AT THE

CAROLINIAN OFFICE:

CHECKS, on Bank of the State, and Cape Fear Bank.

PROSECUTION BONDS, Supr. Ct.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

VENDI EXPO, constables levy

COMMISSIONS to take depositions in equity, and Supr. Court.

APPEARANCE BONDS

WRITS, Superior and Co. Ct.

CA. SA. Supr. Ct.

INDICTMENTS for Affay, and Assault and Battery, Co. and Supr. Ct.

CERTIFICATES, Clk. Co. Ct.

JURY TICKETS

ORDERS to overseers of Roads

BASTARDY BONDS

TAX RECEIPTS

WITNESSES' TICKETS

EJECTMENT

PATROL NOTICES

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION Bonds

Deeds, common,

Sheriff's Deeds,

Constables Ca. Sa. Bonds,

Do Delivery do

Appeal Bonds,

Equity Subpoenas,

Superior Court Fi. Fa.

County Court Sci. Fa. to receive judgment.

County Court Subpoenas,

Superior Court Warrants,

Bonds for Col'd. Apprentices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Anson County,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1840.

John Sturdivant and wife, and Benj. D. Henry,

versus

The Heirs at law of Unity Hammond.

[Petition for partition.]

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Dickerson Hammond, John Hammond, Joel Hammond, Arm-tread Hammond, Willie Gilmore and wife Elizabeth, and Griffin Gatewood and wife Unity, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, for six weeks, of the pendency of this suit, for said heirs to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, the petitioners' petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the case set down to be heard exparte, as to them.

Witness Norfleet D. Boggan, clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1840.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

91-6w

Loco Foco

FRICITION MATCHES.

50 GROSS, HOLMES' Improved Friction Matches, just received, and for sale by the Gross or Dozen, a superior article, and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low, to sell again.

Fayetteville, September 5, 1840 80-1f

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received and offers for sale, Superior Black, Invisible Green & Blue Cloths; Beaver & Pilot Cloths; Double-Mild Drab & Lyon-Net Cloths; Kentucky Jeans; Strong Twill Skin; Sattinets; Flannels; Vestings; Blankets; Blankets; French Merinos & Cassians; Calicoes; Coats; Mustins; Mouslin DLains; Shawls; Plush; Coat; Hats & Seal-Skin Caps; Wool & Russia Fur Hats; Boots & Shoes; Hoods & Florence Braid Bonnets.

GROCERIES.

Teas, Loaf-Sugar, Wines & Liquors, Cheese; Raisins, half & quarter Boxes, White Fligs in Boxes; Window-Glass, Putty & White Lead.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Carpenters' & Blacksmith's Tools; Collins, & Co's Axes, and Whettmor's Cards, &c.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1840, 94-156t

Fayetteville FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the FEMALE SEMINARY, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—and in each department by competent, efficient FEMALE TEACHERS—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as heretofore, commencing on the 15th of October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS.—In Advance.
Elementary Department, or Second Class, \$3 00 per session
First Class, 16 00 "
French Language, 10 00 "
Drawing and Painting, 10 00 "
Music on the Piano Forte accompanied by the Voice, 25 00 "
Music on Guitar, 25 00 "
Use of Piano, 3 00 "
Incidentals, 5 00 "
G. SPENCER.
August 1, 1840. 75-1f

LAND! LAND! LAND!

I NOW offer for sale a very valuable farm on the Eastern side of Cape Fear River in the county of Bladen, about 16 miles below the Town of Fayetteville, and immediately on the River. There are 760 acres of land (river survey), and 12 acres of back land joining the same. About 250 acres were in cultivation on the present year, and there are suitable buildings for the convenience of the farm. Persons are requested to examine the same before the crop is housed, as they can then judge properly of its production. It is unnecessary to say it is a first-rate farm, as all will be satisfied of that fact when they see it. Terms will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser. JOHN T. GILMORE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 31, 1840. 88-1f
* * * The Observer will copy.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN OFF on the 22d inst., from my residence on Cape Fear River, 3 miles above Fayetteville, my negro man APRILL. He is a little bright complexioned, with thick bushy hair, very bow-legged, when walking rocks very much, and has a great impediment in his speech, particularly when frightened. Said boy is about five feet five or six inches high, and weighs about 145 lbs.; aged about 30 years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at my residence, or for confining him in any Jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses paid. It is more than probable that he may make an attempt to go to Mr. Arch'd. McArns, Robeson County, near Gilchrist's bridge, who owns one of his brothers, whither he has made the attempt to go heretofore.

HENRY R. KING.
October 31, 1840. 88-1f

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

50 Firkins (assorted.) Some very superior, at prices from 5 to 16 cents per pound!

for sale by GEO. McNEILL.
Nov. 24, 1840.

STOVES & STOVE-PIPE

THE Subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale, the largest assortment of STOVES ever brought to this State, consisting of Box-Stoves, Six, Seven and Nine-Plated Stoves, Baking and Cooking Stoves, of the most approved patterns, China Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court and School Houses, Manufactories, &c., assorted, from 18 to 36 inches in length.

Also, Pipe and Fire and Elbow, with a large and very general assortment of JAPANNED and PLAIN TIN ware, at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, all of which he will sell on the best terms.

He still continues to manufacture every article in the COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON ware line, at the shortest notice.

JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1840. 92-3m

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.
August 3, 1839.

The Augusta Chronicle (weekly.) Raleigh Register and Standard Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber. E. Y.

For Sale.

Being desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application post-paid.

F. C. HILL.
Wilmington, N. C. 96-1f.

Splendid Capitals FOR JANUARY.

D. S. GREGORY, & CO. MANAGERS.

Virginia Wellsburg Lottery, Class A, for 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday January 9th, 1841.

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

\$30,000 \$10,000
1 prize of - - - \$6,000
1 " " - - - 5,000
1 " " - - - 4,000
1 " " - - - 2,500
1 " " - - - 2,000
1 " " - - - 1,747 1/2

TWENTY-FIVE PRIZES OF \$1000.

Tickets only \$10—Halves, \$5—Qrs. \$2 50
Certificates of Packages of 25 whole tickets, \$130
Do do 25 half do 65
Do do 25 Quarter do 32 50

Cap'l \$30,000! nett

FIFTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

Alexandria Lottery,

Class No. 1, for 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, 16th January, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

\$35,295 \$10,515

1 Prize of - - - \$5,000
1 " " - - - 4,000
1 " " - - - 3,000
1 " " - - - 2,500
1 " " - - - 2,250
1 " " - - - 2,000
1 " " - - - 1,750
1 " " - - - 1,600
1 " " - - - 1,500
1 " " - - - 1,400
1 " " - - - 1,300
1 " " - - - 1,250
1 " " - - - 1,200
50 Prizes of - - - \$1,000
Tickets \$10—Halves 5—Quarters 2 50
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130
Do do 25 half do 65
Do do 25 Quarter do 32 50

All Prizes.

Four Prizes of \$10,000
MARVLAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 2, for 1841.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Md., on Saturday January 23, 1841.

GRAND SCHEME.

FOUR PRIZES OF

\$10,000,

\$5,000 \$4,478 32

2 of \$3,000 3 of \$2,500 45 of \$500

The tickets having one draw No. \$10.
The tickets having no draw No. 3 nett.
Tickets \$10—Halves, \$5—Quarters \$2 50
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$100
Do do 25 half do 50
Do do 25 Quarter do 25

VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY

Class A for 1841

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, January 30th, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS

\$30,000 \$10,000

1 prize of - - - 5,000
1 " " - - - 3,000
1 " " - - - 2,500
1 " " - - - 1,017

100 of \$1000

Sec. &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130
Do do 25 half do 65
Do do 25 Quarter do 32 50

For Tickets and shares, and certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, address

D. S. Gregory, & Co. Managers.
Washington City, D. C.

AGRICULTURE IS AN ART.—Man is the artist; the soil his laboratory; manure his raw material; animal strength and machinery his power; air, heat and moisture, his agents; and grain, roots, fruits and forage, his product.

AGRICULTURE IS A SCIENCE.—Which teaches the artist the best mode of fitting up and improving his laboratory; instructs him in the properties and economical use of his raw material; learns him how best to apply his power, and to profit by his agents; and it thereby enables him greatly to abridge his labor and multiply his products.

The art teaches the hands to do; the science what to do, and how to do. Art is the sail which propels the ship; science the compass which directs her course. Without the sail, the ship would not "go ahead," without the compass, her course will be erratic, and the profits of the voyage doubtful. With sail and compass, her progress will be "onward," her course direct, and her voyage prosperous.

Neatness in folding up and directing letters, is by no means to be neglected.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

Navy Department, Dec. 5th, 1840.

Sir: In the performance of a duty annually devolving on this department, I respectfully submit the following report:

The squadron in the Mediterranean remains the same as it was at the date of my last report, and consists of the Ohio 74, the Brandywine (first class frigate), and the Cyane sloop of war, the whole under the command of Commodore Isaac Hull. This force has been found fully adequate to the protection of our commerce, which has remained unmolested in that quarter.

The squadron on the Pacific station is composed of the frigate Constitution, the sloop of war St. Louis, and the schooner Shark, under Commodore Claxton. Since the date of the last report, the schooner enterprise, then on her way home, and the sloop of war Lexington and Falmouth, which had been directed to return, have arrived in the United States, and have been replaced by the sloop Yorktown and Dale, now on the eve of sailing for the Pacific. The squadron, when joined by these vessels, will consist of a frigate of the first class, three sloops of war, and a schooner. Commodore Claxton has been directed to despatch the Yorktown on a cruise to the Sandwich and Society Islands, New Zealand, the coast of Japan, the Gulf of California, and the Ladroneas and Marquesas, for the general protection of our whaling interests, and other commercial purposes.

The squadron on the coast of Brazil, under Commodore J. B. Nicholson, at the date of my last report, was composed of the razes Independence, and the sloops of war Fairfield and Marion. The two former have returned to the United States, Commodore Nicholson having been relieved in the command of that station by Commodore Charles G. Ridgely, whose force now consists of the Potomac, first class frigate, the sloops of war Decatur and Marion, and the schooner Enterprise. The difficulties between the French Government and that of the Argentine Republic, subsisting, and the blockade continuing rigidly enforced, it has been thought expedient to augment this force, and the sloop Concord is now on the eve of that purpose.

The squadron employed in the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies, under Commodore William B. Shubrick, at the date of my last report, consisted of the sloop of war Ontario, and the sloops of war Ontario, Warren and Levant. The Ontario has been ordered to the north for repairs, and the sloop being found unfit for service, has been detached from the squadron. The remaining vessels, with the exception of the Warren, were directed to leave the station during the hurricane months, and proceed to the north.

Commodore Shubrick accordingly left Pensacola in July last, with the Macedonian, Levant and Erie, and arrived at Boston in August. Thence he proceeded to Eastport, and on his return visited the principal ports on the coast as far south as Norfolk, where, in conformity with his instructions from the department, he delivered the command of the West India squadron to Commodore Jesse Wilkinson, who had been appointed to his station. The command of Commodore Wilkinson now consists of the Macedonian frigate and the sloops of war Levant and Warren, which force is deemed sufficient for the protection of our interests in that quarter in the present state of things.

The frigate Columbia and corvette John Adams, employed in a cruise in the Indian and China Seas, under Commodore Geo. C. Reed, for the protection of the commerce of the United States in that quarter, have returned home. The frigate Constellation and sloop of war Boston, have recently sailed for Rio de Janeiro, where they will replenish their supplies, and receive Capt. Lawrence Kearney, now in command of the flag ship on the Brazilian station, who will hoist his pendant on board the Constellation, as commander of the East India squadron, and carry out his instructions.

The Exploring Expedition, as stated in my last report, was at Callao, whence Lieut. Wilkes sailed on the 6th July, 1839. Since that period he has visited the Society Islands, Navigator's Group, New Zealand, and various detached Islands, with whose inhabitants he held the most amicable intercourse, and with the ports and harbors of which he made himself particularly acquainted. On the 26th December, 1839, he left the port of Sydney, in New Zealand, and proceeded to penetrate the Atlantic sea. On the 19th of January following, the Vincennes discovered land in latitude 66. 2 south, longitude 154. 27 east, and had sounding in thirty fathoms water. The same day the Peacock made a similar discovery in latitude 66. 31, longitude 153. 40, and obtained soundings at a depth of three hundred and twenty fathoms. Lieut. Wilkes coasted along this land, and had sight of it at various times for a distance of eighteen hundred miles, and has denominated it the Antarctic Continent. It is to be regretted, however, that the vast masses of ice, with which it is every where defended, prevented a nearer approach than fifteen miles, and rendered it impossible to land. It is described as presenting one vast mass of snow and ice, apparently rising almost perpendicularly from the sea, and will probably forever baffle the efforts of man to explore its interior, or convert it to any useful purpose.

After repeated and persevering efforts to approach the coast and effect a landing, Lieut. Wilkes, his officers and men, having suffered severely from intense cold and the exposures incidental to this hazardous enterprise, returned to Sydney the 11th of March, 1840, where he was joined by the Peacock and porpoise, the former of which had been in imminent danger from coming in contact with an island of ice. Lieut. Wilkes speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the officers and crews of the expedition. At the last dates, the 6th of April, he was at the bay of Islands, New Zealand, whence he was shortly to proceed to carry out his instructions.

The steam frigate Fulton has been employed during the past season in experimenting with Paixhan guns and shot, under the direction of Captain Perry; and with a view to afford as many officers as possible an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the practice of gunnery, as large a number of supernumeraries have been attached to her as she could accommodate. The reports of Captain Perry present very interesting results, and it is contemplated to continue the experiments for the purpose of demonstrating the relative advantages of the Paixhan guns and those in ordinary use, as well as affording a useful practice to our naval officers, by attaching them in succession to this vessel.

The surveys on the Southern coast of the United States, directed by the act of the 3d of March 1837, have been completed under the superintendance of Lieut. Glynn, and it is expected that the Department will be enabled to lay before Congress either at or shortly after the commencement of the session, complete charts of all the ports and places which have been surveyed.

The brig Consort, under the command of Lieut. Powell, is now occupied in surveying the coast from the bay of Apalachicola to the mouth of the Mississippi, as directed by the act of making appropriations for the naval service, approved July 20, 1840.

The sloop of war Preble, Commander Perry, has been employed on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, during the late season, in protecting the rights and interests of American citizens engaged in the trade of the coast, and in the termination of the cruise of the sloop of war Preble, whence she was ordered to Portland, whence she was ordered to Portland, whence she was ordered to Portland.

The apprentice system continues in operation; and thus far, its results are highly satisfactory. The conduct of the young lads is generally exemplary, and such is their rapid progress in the art of seamanship, that by the time they are of age for sea service, our commanders generally prefer them to older seamen. I take this occasion to recommend that this system be fostered to the utmost extent of which it is susceptible, being fully of the opinion that it presents one great means of partially, at least, remedying that increasing scarcity of competent petty officers and able seamen, which greatly embarrasses the operations of the navy, delays the sailing of our public vessels, and places the defence of the honor and interests of the United States under the protection of crews, a great portion of which are foreigners.

The scarcity of seamen for the uses of the navy is, I apprehend, owing to the high wages they receive in the merchant service, and the comparatively short periods of their engagements in commercial voyages; to the absence of an apprentice system in the mercantile marine; and the discharge of seamen when their terms have expired on foreign stations, where the seductions of climate and the allurements of pleasure attach them to the soil, and whence many of them never return, or return so enervated as to be comparatively unfit for active service. The inquiries I have instituted result in the fact that many of our seamen are now scattered among the Islands of the Pacific, and on the coast of South America; and though directions have been given to reclaim them whenever it may be found practicable, there can be little doubt that a large number are thus irrevocably lost to their country. I have also sufficient reason to believe that the modification of the navy ration, which was proposed to Congress, but which has not been definitely acted on, would, if adopted, contribute materially to attach our seamen more permanently to the service; and I take this occasion earnestly to request that the early attention of Congress may be invited to the subject generally, as one of vital importance to the well being of the navy.

The estimates which accompany this report have been prepared with a due regard to economy on one hand, and the protection of the honor and interests of the United States on the other. The number of vessels now in commission is fully equal to those employed in preceding years, and it is believed that during the past year, neither the persons or property of our citizens have any where suffered outrage or wrong for want of due attention in affording the means of protection and redress.

Respectfully submitted,
J. K. PAULDING.
To the President of the United States.

The first number of the Political Reformer, in pamphlet form, has been received. This ably conducted work richly merits the support of the Democracy, and its cheapness places it in the reach of all who seek for a knowledge of the politics of the country. See the Prospectus in another column.

In looking over an oration it contains, delivered by its Editor, Mr. Fisk, at Portsmouth, Va., we select the following facts, as not being as generally known as they should be, considering their importance to the American people. In speaking of the dangers of a National Bank, he says:

Have the people forgotten the systematically contrived panics and pressures, brought about by bank agency, in order to compel Congress to resort to a National Bank for safety and shelter from the alarming dangers that were threatening them on every side? Have they forgotten the stupendous fraud, the unparalleled infamy, the premeditated, redemptionless scoundrelism, practised upon them by the suspension of specie payments—brought about by the lubberly Juggernaut which has rolled its car over a prostrate people, at once covering them with its slime and crushing them to the earth? Do they remember the dark doings of this chartered gang—this mass of primary iniquity—in buying fifty-five members of Congress in 1830 with \$192,161—fifty-nine members in 1831 with \$322,195—fifty-four in 1832 with \$478,766—fifty-three in 1833 with \$374,766—and in 1834 it purchased fifty-two members of Congress with \$235,586. Do they need to have the \$52,000 paid to Webb and Noah of the Courier and Enquirer, the \$62,170 paid to Gales & Seaton of the National Intelligencer, and the \$6,541 paid to Walsh's Gazette, again brought before their view? Do they need to be reminded that the Bank paid to the lawyers of the United States Congress between one and two hundred thousand dollars in addition to the above, viz: \$65,000 to Daniel Webster, \$40,000 to Henry Clay, \$40,000 to John Sergeant, \$46,000 to Johnson and Poindexter? Has all this startling bribery, this monstrous corruption, faded from your recollection?

CAPITAL TOAST.—The following was given at a celebration lately in Massachusetts: "The only shares that pay a sure dividend; plough-shares."

"Woman—she spoils us with an apple, but atoned for the wrong by forming a pair."

"The liberty tree—we should be careful, while we pluck the fruit, not to break the branches."

"You do not suppose that O'Connell wishes to tear the bond of union between the two kingdoms asunder?" said a Talisman. "No," replied Mr. Pike, "he only wishes to increase the Rent!"